(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2683.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1798.

HAGUE, *March* 31.

THE directors Vrede and Van Lange, and the French minister Delacroix, returned hither yesterday from Amsterdam. They likewise visited Saardam, Broeck, and some other places in North Holland. While they were at Amsterdam, the disturbances among the Jews, which had occasioned the synagogue to be shut up on the preceding Saturday, were appeased.

The day before yesterday the proclamation was issued by which the primary assemblies are to be convoked on the 23d of April, to vote for the acceptance or rejection of a new constitution. No person will be permitted to vote who has not taken the oath against the stadtholdership, aristocracy, federation and anarchy; or who has refused to bear arms in the national guard. The soldiers and sailors will be particularly called upon by their commanders.

In the sitting of the Batavian constituent assembly of yesterday, the following extraordinary decree was passed on the motion of citizen Van der Hoeven, in the name of the combined committee, at the head of which were citizens Ockerse and Van der Hoeven:—

I. That the amnesty which has been granted to the plunderers of 1787 and 1788 shall be repealed.

II. That a just indemnification shall be made to the inhabitants of the late province of Zealand, for the plundering they then suffered, and that to this end, the members and ministers of the administration of that time shall be arrested, both in their persons and property, to prevent the alienation of that property.

III. That therefore no persons who have been ministers or members of the late orange administration, who still remain with the republic, shall leave the town, village, or place in which they now reside, without a permission in writing from the intermediary administrative authorities, or the provisional executive directory; except such as by their conduct have evidently shewn themselves friendly to the cause of liberty; or such as have been elected by the people to any office which they still hold, on pain of being even punished with death according to the exigency of the circumstances; and whoever shall be found to assist them in acting contrary to this decree shall be subjected to severe corporal punishment.

IV. That no conveyances, mortgages, or other acts of that kind, shall be executed to the advantage of any person who has left the republic, before or after the entrance of the French troops, and who held any post in the administration of that time, with the exception only of such as have been above mentioned.

Citizen Van Lange is chosen president of the Directory during the month of April.

The administrator of the estates of the stadtholder has been arrested on suspicion of improper conduct relative to those estates. His clerk, Haaphens, has escaped.

Eighty-one chests, with books and papers belonging to the late stadtholder, have been found in possession of a procurator or attorney of the name of Von Maanen, who has been taken into custody; and it has been ordered that all persons who know of any obligations or other effects in the name of the stadtholder, his wife, or his two sons, shall give notice of the same to the committee appointed for that purpose, that all interest on them may be stopped. And all persons who have any chests, papers, effects, documents, money, &c. in their possession, are to give notice of the same on pain of being treated as traitors to their country, and even according to circumstances, punished with death.

STRASBURG, *March* 14.

The remainder of the Bernese army which had retreated to the lake of Thun, is so surrounded by the French, that it is thought it will be obliged to surrender for want of provisions.

The French have found in the arsenal at Bern, 200 pieces of cannon, and a great number of muskets. We are curious to hear what will become of the millions of coined and uncoined gold and silver, of which the treasures of Bern consisted.

An hundred and forty-four thousand ducats is the sum demanded by the French from the king of Naples for the horses, one of which should have been annually presented to the pope. They also demand the surrender of cardinal York, and the archives of the Inquisition, removed from Rome a few days before their arrival in that city. They have taken possession of all the valuables in the Portuguese church at Rome in the name of the republic.

The loss of the Swiss in different engagements since the 1st inst. is estimated at 7000 among whom are about 400 women. The Swiss fought with a bravery worthy of their ancestors; many of them refused to accept quarter, and others rushed to the cannons mouths to prevent their advancing. As the Swiss troops, notwithstanding their obstinate resistance, were constantly turned by the French cavalry and flying artillery, they suspected that they were betrayed by their officers, whose dispositions were far exceeded by those of the French generals.

Dr. Blair, the celebrated author of the sermons, &c. has given 100l. toward the national defence.

An account was yesterday received in town, that the Stag cutter of 14 guns, lieut. Worth, stationed off Cadiz, has captured a very large Spanish ship of about 600 tuns burden, bound from Manillas to Cadiz, laden with a valuable cargo, besides a large quantity of money; the whole supposed to be worth upwards of 100,000l. When the letters came away, she was under escort of five sail of the line, bound to Gibraltar.

Some great political shock is expected soon to take place in Spain: the clergy in general express much alarm since the pope has been driven from Rome; even in Portugal, the ecclesiastics are not without their fears of some sudden change.

April 11.

The French have 100,000 men at and within fifty miles of Brest. Their naval force there is not very formidable; their only hope of success, therefore, if they send an expedition to sea, must be to elude the vigilance of our fleets.

The French Directory has transmitted to count Cobenzel, by a special messenger, a watch richly set with diamonds, and a watch chain entirely covered with precious stones, valued at 60,000 guilders; and to his secretary a present valued at 500 louis-d'ors.

SWITZERLAND, *March* 14.

The war with Switzerland seems to draw nigh its conclusion, and the revolution to be nearly completed in the manner demanded by France. On the 9th instant the provisional regency of Zurich came to the resolution of resigning its authority into the hands of the commission of the country, by which means the differences between the inhabitants of the city and the villages are finally settled. The Zurich troops, which were on their march to join the army of Bern and Soleure, have returned home, pursuant to a capitulation concluded with general Schauenburg.

The Bernese, we understand, have submitted to the following conditions: "The city of Bern is to maintain 4000 French foot, and 1000 horse; the inhabitants of the city, as well as the country people, are to be disarmed; the arsenal is to be given up to the disposal of the French army; a provisional national assembly is to be substituted in the stead of the former regency; and the Helvetic constitution received from Paris, is to be accepted."

It is generally supposed that the Swiss troops assembled near Thun, are on the point of laying down their arms, since several cantons have accommodated matters with France, have recalled their contingents, and given up all measures of defence.

FRONTIERS OF SWITZERLAND, *March* 13.

In proof of the valour displayed by the Bernese, we are likewise informed, that in the action near Neveneck, the undisciplined peasantry fought with such gallant desperation that they refused all quarter, and that they flung themselves on the ground to prevent the French artillery from advancing.

PARIS, *March* 29.

A letter from Ratisbon of the 17th advises, that great apprehensions are entertained there with respect to the issue of a congress at Rastadt, and that the imperial armies not only remain on the war establishment, but that an ordinance has also been issued by the chancery of war, ordering the levy of 80,000 recruits.

LONDON, *April* 9.

About 4 o'clock this morning just as this paper was at press we received Paris Journals to the 5th inst.

The elections proceed with rapidity in the primary assemblies. Dissentions are, however, apparent; but the influence of the Directory is still superior to every opposition. Some conspiracies have been detected, and all goes on as usual.

Faypoult, Florent, Monge and Daunou, commissioners of the Executive Directory at Rome, have lately written to the commissioners of the Executive Directory at Paris, stating, that the Roman republic, by the proclamation of its laws, and the acceptance by the people of the new constitution, has exercised the greatest act of its power; and that there shall be held "The feast of the sovereignty of the people." The other part of the letter contains encomiums on the Directory.

Letters from Petersburg announce troubles in that capital.

A letter from Hamburg, March 15, states, that the health of the emperor is so much weakened, that the physicians fear he cannot survive more than six months. Some advise him to repair to Pisa, not only for the sake of the waters, but to breathe better air. The archduke Charles, during the absence of his brother, will, it is supposed, have the care of the government; but it appears that this arrangement has not been made with the consent of the empress, who, with her partisans, has pretensions to this honour.

From Ostend, it is stated, that all the English who reside there have been put in a state of arrest in their own houses. The American agent has not been excepted.

The Executive Directory, on the 31st ult. reflecting on the reports which have been addressed to it by the minister of marine and colonies, during his residence at Brest, and considering that the want of concert in the operations of the army and navy destined against England, has been the means of retarding the expedition, decrees as follows:—

1. That general Buonaparte shall proceed to Brest in the course of the present decade to take upon him the command of the army of England.

2. He is charged with the direction of all the forces by land and sea, destined on the expedition against England.

3. The present decree shall not be printed.

The ministers of war and marine are charged with its execution.

(Signed) MERLIN, President.
LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

The Toulon fleet, consisting of 30 sail is reported to be at sea.

A letter from a gentleman on board his majesty's ship Triton, of 32 guns, captain Gore, cruising off the French coast, dated the 3d of April, says—"We yesterday looked into Brest, and counted seventeen pendants flying on board ships in the road, fifteen of which were ships of the line, the others frigates and corvettes. They all have their sails bent, and appear quite ready for sea.—We stood so close in that several bomb shells were thrown at us from the batteries but did us no damage."

April 12.

IRELAND.

Yesterday a mail arrived from Dublin, by which we have received most distressing accounts of the state of that country. Our readers will form their own opinion from a perusal of the two following proclamations, from our Dublin letter:—

Twelve thousand copies of the following notice have been dispersed throughout Ireland, by order of the commander in chief:

"Whereas his excellency the lord lieutenant in council has, in consequence of the daring acts and depredations committed in this country, ordered and directed, by his proclamation, bearing date the 30th March last, and by his particular orders thereon, that the military should use the most summary means to repress disturbance, and to recover all arms taken from the yeomanry and well affected, and other concealed arms and ammunition, all the people concerned in taking or concealing these arms are required to give them up within ten days of the publication of this notice, which, if they do, they may be assured no violence will be done to them or their properties; but if they do not, they are informed that the troops will be quartered in large bodies, to live at free quarters among them, and other severe means will be used to enforce obedience to this notice.

"And those who have knowledge where arms are concealed, are called upon to give information, which they may do in any private manner, to the nearest civil magistrate, or commanding officer of his majesty's forces, or of the yeomanry corps. Secrecy shall be used with respect to them, and they shall be rewarded when their report is proved to be true.

"Should the deluded and evil disposed among the people in this country, still persevere in robbing and murdering, and committing other acts of violent insubordination to the laws of their country, they are informed that the commander in chief will be obliged to have recourse to those powers with which he has been invested, to bring them to immediate punishment.

"Given at head quarters at Kildare, the third of April, 1798.—By order of the commander in chief.

"FRED. MAITAND, Sec'y."

Many thousands of the following notice were distributed the week before last, in all the towns and villages of the Queen's county:

"The commanding officer commanding the district of Queen's county orders, that a correct list of the names of the persons residing in each house, shall be placed on the door or some conspicuous part of it.

"It is to be made known to the inhabitants that from the hour of nine o'clock at night, till daybreak the next morning, they are to remain in their houses, and not to admit any strangers whatever.

"Patroles are to make domiciliary visits at uncertain periods, between the hours of nine o'clock at night and daybreak, and after calling over the names, if it is found, that any person whose name is not inserted on the list, is in the house, he is to be made prisoner—or if any person is absent, the rest of the

inhabitants are to be accountable for him, and measures are to be taken to discover where he is and to apprehend him.

"Should a list by any accident be destroyed or torn down, the owner of the house is, within two hours after, to apply to the magistrate or officer upon the spot for a new one, on pain of punishment.

"It shall be in the power of any magistrate or officer to give a permit to any person who shall assign a good reason for wishing to be absent on any particular night during the period alluded to.

"The magistrates and gentlemen of the yeomanry are requested to assist in executing this order."

DUBLIN, *April* 5.

Letters were yesterday received in town from Killaloe, (county Clare) which state that a party of yeomanry, had on Saturday last killed twelve insurgents in that neighborhood. The fact is fully authenticated by persons of the highest respectability. The only particulars which we have herd are that a band of armed ruffians assaulted all the persons who were coming out of the church after having attended divine service. The clergyman, a most worthy and esteemed gentleman, was also attacked, and to escape assassination, fled to a bog, where breast deep in water, he was fired on by the assassins. A party of yeomanry were fortunately passing by the church at that time, and being informed of his danger flew to his assistance, killed twelve of the assassins on the spot, whose bodies were found, and wounded many more. They took no prisoners.

UNION, *May* 25.

An inhabitant of this county, lately from the state of Tennessee, says that colonel Coxe is now at the mouth of Cumberland, with upwards of two hundred of his partisans, who are about building a town on the Ohio, between the mouths of Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; and that colonel Coxe offers a lot in said town and 1000 acres of land in the bend of Tennessee, to all young men who will join his force, and drive the Indians from it.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 5.

THE DISPATCHES

From our envoys at Paris, this day communicated by the president of the United States, to both houses of congress, consist of a letter dated on the 9th of March last, enclosing minutes of two conferences, obtained at the instance of the envoys, on the 2d and 4th (or 6th*) of the same month, with the minister for foreign affairs. At the first conference, general Pinckney introduced the conversation, by expressing the anxiety of the American government and envoys to remove the subsisting differences between the two countries. He said that many inadmissible propositions for effecting that object, had been received by them through M. Y. and that they had waited upon the minister, to know whether other means might be devised to obtain so desirable an end. In answer M. Talleyrand said, that the Directory were extremely wounded by the speech of general Washington, when about to retire from office, and by the first and last speech of Mr. Adams; and that explanations were required of the envoys; and that, previous to treating with them, the Directory expected some proof on the part of the United States of a friendly disposition. Here M. Talleyrand alluded very intelligibly to a loan. General Pinckney having intimated that a loan would exceed their powers, M. Talleyrand drew a distinction between acting contrary to instructions and acting in a case where they were silent, and urged that in the latter case it was their duty to use their discretion for the public good. He said the principal objection of the American government to a loan must be its tendency to draw it out of a neutral situation, and remarked that there were several ways of obviating such an effect; such as a reliance on the secrecy of France, disguising the loan, making it payable by distant instalments and France raising present supplies upon the credit of it.—To this it was answered, that they conceived their instructions did not admit of a loan; that the United States had resolved faithfully to maintain their neutrality; that they would do nothing in secret, which if known, would arrange them among the belligerent powers; that as they could not, if leagued with France, furnish either men or ships of war, and money being the only thing that would be asked of them, to furnish money was in fact to make war. The minister repeated the necessity there was of proving our friendship for the republic by some immediate aid, *or by something which might avail them.*—In the course of the conversation the minister complained of the envoys not having visited him, and pretended that the original favourable disposition of the Directory had been a good deal altered by the coldness and distance which the envoys had observed; because they had not made *private visits* to him, and said he conceived their not having had an audience of the Directory ought not to have prevented it. General Marshall told him, that their seeing the Directory or not, was an object of no sort of concern to them, but that it was their opinion, that until their public character was in some degree recognised, they would not take upon themselves to act as ministers. The minister said that was very true, but that they might see him as *private individuals*, and discuss the objects of difference between the two nations.

At the second conference on the 4th (or 6th) the envoys observed that they had previously attended to the conversation they had had with the minister; that the propositions he had suggested, appeared to them to be substantially the same with those made by Messrs. X. & Y. and they explicitly declared that in addition to those propositions if acceded to, amounting to a declaration of war against Great-Britain, their instructions were express, not to stipulate any aids to France, either directly or indirectly, during the war. The conference on the part of the minister chiefly consisted of the remarks and propositions he had made on the 2d of the month. The envoys several times told the minister that if it would be agreeable to the Directory, two of them would return to America to receive the instructions of the government on the actual situation of things, but they were unable to draw any reply from him. Thus ended the conference.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 10.

"It is currently reported that the Portuguese minister, who was some time since imprisoned at Paris, is released; and that the king of Spain has undertaken to make the peace of this country with France. I hope the resignation of the prince of Peace from the office of secretary of state in Spain, will be productive of good effect; and it is reported, and I was assured as fact from the Spanish ambassador here, that a Spanish frigate had sailed from Corunna to England. It is also reported, admiral Mazzaredo has solicited a passport from admiral Parker off Cadiz, to suffer a spanish frigate to pass to England; which he complied with. Two frigates are arrived from Limall at Corunna with 7,000,000 dollars. Four out of five Spainsh ships which sailed from Montevido, are taken by the British squadron off Cadiz. An English Indiaman with 5,000 chests of tea, is taken and carried into Spain."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Knoxville, Tennessee, to his friend in this city, dated 15th May, 1798.

"The public opinion respecting the administration of the general government, has lately much changed in favour of the administration. The French measures have disgusted, insulted, and united the people in one sentiment. The most clamorous democrats here are now silent, and the great mass of the people are friends to the country. A few bad men in this state have misled the people before; but now they are left without even a colouring for falsehood to rest on, and the people begin to think and speak for themselves."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Ganges, dated Delaware Capes, May 30.

"We are just discharging our pilot, and are all in perfect health and good spirits. We shall proceed to sea as soon as possible, in pursuit of a French privateer lately seen. We have every thing ready for action, and I hope will soon be able to give them a specimen of the force of American metal. The privateer is a schooner of 16 guns, and full of men. We have just heard of the bill having passed both houses of congress for taking French privateers. This intelligence was given us by a pilot who this morning brought fresh instructions for captain Dale. The revenue cutter is in company with us; we have just been examining our men, and proving the guns, which answer our most sanguine expectations."

The Clef du Cabinet, a Paris paper, announces that an expedition is in preparation in France, at once of a military and scientific nature, and intended for another quarter of the globe. Men distinguished in all arts and sciences, to the number of 19 are to form a part of it. The fighting men are to be 20,000.

The expedition announced by the Clef de Cabinet, is said to be directed against Egypt, and that too by the consent of the grand signior. In thus approaching India, the object would seem to be to attack the English power in that quarter.

June 7.

Yesterday the House of Representatives of the United States, was engaged most of the day in discussing the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the compensation of officers employed in the collection of the internal revenues of the United States, and to provide for the more effectual settlement of their accounts. It was at length agreed to; and ordered to be read a third time to morrow. Mr. HARPER called up the resolutions which he yesterday laid upon the table, proposing certain amendments to the law providing for the raising of a provisional army, and for other purposes, which were referred (after some observations from Mr. M'DOWELL against the reference, and from Mr. HARPER in reply) to the committee for the protection of commerce and for the defence of the country, to report by bill or otherwise, 40 votes to 37. Mr. D. FOSTER laid the following resolutions upon the table, viz.

WHERAS the French republic regardless of those principles of good faith which ought to ensure a due observance of treaties, have, in various instances, violated the express stipulations of the treaties heretofore made and subsisting between the United States and the French nation, in a manner highly injurious to the interest and honour of the United States; by reason whereof the United States are released from all obligation on their part to respect the said treaties, or to consider themselves as holden or bound thereby.

Resolved, That it is expedient to make a legislative declaration notifying the citizens of the United States, and all others concerned, that the said treaties are no longer obligatory upon the United States.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, authorising the president of the United States to grant letters of marque and reprisal against all ships and other vessels, with their cargoes, found on the high seas, sailing under the authority of the French republic, or belonging to the said republic, or any of the citizens thereof, or its dependencies—to continue and be in force until the French government shall revoke and annul the orders and decrees authorising the capture and detention of the vessels and property of the citizens of the United States, contrary to the law of nations.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law granting a bounty, in proportion to the size and number of guns, on all armed vessels (which shall be taken and bro't into any of the ports of the United States) belonging to the republic of France, or to any of the citizens thereof, or of its dependencies—or to others sailing under the authority, or pretence of authority, from the said republic.

They were ordered to lie upon the table till this day.

The following are the resolutions proposed by Mr. HARPER *on Tuesday last.*

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for enabling the president of the United States to appoint and commission, immediately, all such officers as he may judge proper for raising, organizing, and commanding such volunteer corps; such officers to receive no pay, or other emoluments, till called into actual service.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for enabling the president of the United States to supply such of the said volunteers as may be in need thereof, with cannon, small-arms and accoutrements, either by sale or loan, as he may judge most expedient—and under-regulations to be established on that subject.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for enabling the president of the United States, to establish regulations for the government of the said volunteer corps, when ordered on military duty, but not in actual service.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for enabling the president of the United States to appoint and commission, immediately, all officers necessary for the army of ten thousand men, provided for by the first section of the aforesaid act; such officers to receive no pay or emoluments, till the raising of the said army shall have actually been commenced.

PETERSBURG, *May* 22.

The ships Warren, Fawn, Industry, Rudd, and Rebecca, Corran, are arrived in James river, from London. These vessels are a part of the fleet that sailed with the British convoy bound to Halifax.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Warren, and who has been in Ireland a considerable time, gives a most distressing and melancholy account of the situation of that unhappy country. The British government hath upwards of 80,000 English and Scotch troops in Ireland, many of whom wantonly murder, plunder, burn and destroy with impunity, the most atrocious acts of cruelty are daily committed, and some persons have been deliberately shot without the least formality of trial. The people dare not speak their sentiments, are drove to acts of desperation and in retaliation for their slaughtered and afflicted brethren and the violence and inhumanity committed on them, are murdering the soldiery and government men, and thus the whole face of Ireland has become the scene of terror, confusion and bloodshed. Our informer also mentions, that there is an association in Ireland promoted by the friends of the British government, for the purpose of raising and supporting a banditti under the denomination of a *Battalion of Testimony*, whose avowed duty is, to appear as witnesses in all cases between the government and people—and that two of them have since withdrawn themselves from the battalion, and publicly declared that the whole banditti was in the pay of government for the purpose of giving false testimony.

The following instance of cruelty and barbarity, among many others that are published, and which are almost innumerable, is taken from a Cork paper of the 5th of March.

"Near Castle Ward, a northern hamlet, a father and son had their heads roasted on their own fire, to extort a confession of concealed arms. The cause was that the lock of a gun was found in an old box belonging to the wife of the old man. It is a fact, that the above old couple have two sons serving on board the British fleet, one under lord Bridport, the other under lord St. Vincent."

BALTIMORE, *June* 9.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated 2d Jun, 1798.

"The vessel reported to be off here last week on Friday, I have no doubt is captured by the Thetis frigate, as a gentleman in this city has this day received a letter from captain Cochran, dated at sea on Wednesday, in which he says "The night before last I captured the privateer Revenge, of 12 guns, where she had come to protect the American commerce. The captain's name is Williams, who calls himself William Wells, says he was born in Lebanon, in Connecticut. He is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion. I have with him another captain of a privateer in irons, and shall carry them to Halifax, to be tried for piracy."

"I have no doubt of this being the privateer seen on our coast, as we have accounts of a large ship being off Montock Point the next morning."

Annapolis, June 14.

ANSWER

Of the President of the United States To the People of CHARLES COUNTY, in the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your address, and the copy of your resolutions, which have been presented to me by your representative in congress, Mr. Dent.

The thanks you present to me for the impartial and constitutional administration of the duties of my arduous station, and your cordial prayers for the personal

* *It is uncertain on which of those days the last conference was held.*

safety, prosperity, and happiness of myself and family, are a high reward, and demand a return of reciprocal sentiments from me.

Confidence in the constituted authorities is, as far as I can judge, the characteristic, at this time, of good, sound, faithful, and true Americans.

If American citizens have not confidence, at such a crisis as this, in their constituted authorities, they have no resource but in a change; let them determine for themselves, not whom they will serve, but whom they will support.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 28th, 1798.

For SALE,

At the subscriber's farm, near Annapolis,

EIGHTY EWES and forty LAMBS, the ewes were selected last year from an excellent flock of sheep, are chiefly three years old, healthy, and in good order. Also a likely bay horse, fifteen hands high, and four years old. 6 w

HENRY MAYNADIER.

June 11, 1798.

LEWIS NETH

HAS received a general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, imported in the last vessels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for CASH, or on the usual credit to those who have been punctual in their payments to him.

He requests each person against whom he has an account, unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to settle and pay the balance due thereon, and solicits an *immediate* compliance with this request.

Annapolis, June 14, 1798.

Millinery Fashions.

MRS. WILLIAMS

Has received the whole of her London SPRING FASHIONS, viz.

By the snow Eliza, captain Benson, the Duncan, Camperdown and helmet bonnets.

By the Montezuma, captain Chase, the York hat, Duncan full dress cap, Grecian bonnet, and most fashionable cloak patterns.

By the ship Eliza, captain Basset, the Heron and cottage bonnets, the opera full dress and cottage half dress caps.

Mrs. Williams being extensively supplied with articles suitable for her business, ladies finding their own materials cannot have their millinery made in her house.

The greatest attention will be given to orders from the country.

Millinery packed on a particular plan, so as to go in perfect condition to any distance.

No abatement from the price asked, nor can any article of millinery be returned.

Millinery room, from London,

No. 50, Market-street.

*** The printers in Easton, Annapolis, Hagar's-town, Frederick-town, Alexandria, George-town, Richmond and Norfolk, will please to give the above two dollars worth of room in their respective papers, and apply in Baltimore for payment.

June 1.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

THE subscriber has eloped from him several negroes, men and women, whom he has reason to think are employed by white people to work for them; I do hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with or employing my said negroes in any manner whatever, as I shall in that case prosecute every offender to the utmost rigour of the law. w 3

RICHARD DARNALL.

Portland Manor, June 11, 1798.

THE subscriber being appointed collector of the revenue of the United States for Anne-Arundel county, hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk-Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-fifth of the present month of June, at Rawlings's tavern on the twenty-ninth, and on all other days throughout the said month at the office of inspection in Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving the entries of stills, and of issuing licences to those distillers who require them. 3 w

THOMAS HARWOOD, of RICHARD.

Annapolis, June 1, 1798.

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI will be held at capt. Sears's tavern, in Baltimore, on Wednesday the fourth of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; the members of said society are requested to give their at- tendance.

By order of the president,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

May 21, 1798.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of South river, a quantity of SCANTLING. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges.

May 1, 1798. WILLIAM PURDIE.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That in all and every case where the sheriff or collector of any county within this state shall hereafter levy, and collect or receive, or ought to levy and collect, any sum or sums of money or tobacco for the use of any person or persons whatsoever, and shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same to the person or persons, or to the order of the person or persons, entitled or authorised to receive the same, by the time required by law, it shall and may be lawful, and the several county courts or general court, as the case may be, are hereby required, upon motion made on behalf of the person or persons entitled or authorised to receive the money or tobacco levied and collected as aforesaid, or which ought to be levied and collected as aforesaid, and on producing to the court before whom such motion shall be made a stated account of the demand, supported by such affidavit or voucher as the court shall reasonably require, to order a judgment to be entered, and an immediate execution to issue thereon, against the person or property of such sheriff or collector, to levy and compel the payment of such sum of money or tobacco so due and payable; provided, that a copy of the demand, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered in writing to such sheriff or collector, or left at his last place of abode, for the space of twenty days previous to the sitting of the court at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such sheriff or collector shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impannelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impannelled and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether the said sheriff or collector be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money or tobacco to the person or persons so claiming and authorised to receive the same; and the court are hereby empowered and required, upon such verdict of the jury, to pass judgment against the said sheriff or collector, upon which there shall be no writ of error, *supersedeas*, injunction or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgment had in the said courts.

THOSE of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county who are owing for officers fees for the year 1797, are hereby desired to take notice of the above clause of an act of the general assembly, passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of monies levied or received by sheriffs and collectors. The accounts for fees will, in a very short time, be delivered to the respective persons from whom they are due, and I am in hopes that all who are indebted for fees will prepare themselves for a speedy settlement, as no indulgence can or will be given, and the largest accounts, (if not settled) will be first executed for, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 24, 1798.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living about two miles from Mount Pleasant ferry, and the same distance from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the 26th of December, 1797, an iron gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, he is shod all fours, has a split in one of his houghs, and a remarkable short head, his brand is unknown, he is a strong well made horse, blows very much when he gallops; by what information I have I am apt to believe he is about Patapsco ferry, or in that neighbourhood, or Elk-Ridge Landing. Any person that takes up the said horse, and brings him to me, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, paid by

THOMAS LANE, Mount Airy.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, on Tuesday the 26th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day after, at 11 o'clock,

ALL the personal estate of JOHN PLUMMER, deceased, consisting of horses, black cattle, hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture, and about twenty-seven valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, among them is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper, a remarkable good cartsman, and others very valuable for plantation business. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHANNA PLUMMER, Executrix.

N. B. The above property will certainly be exposed to sale as above advertised.

Anne-Arundel county, near Rawlings's tavern, May 2, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again. WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

To be SOLD,

Two HORSES, and A good BOAT.

H. STIER.

Annapolis, May, 1798.

To be RENTED;

And possession given in December,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, known by the name of the RISING SUN, it lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore and Frederick-town, and is a very convenient house for a tavern, having a good stable, and every necessary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis, Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For terms apply to tf

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county, May 29, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq; of London, are requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive and give acquittals for the same; those who do not comply with this notice within a reasonable time suits will be commenced against them. Cash, bills of exchange on London, or tobacco, will be received in payment.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, May 30, 1798. 6 w

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition Baltimore county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, to wit: CULLIN'S LOT, CULLIN'S ADDITION, and TOLLEY'S PURCHASE, all lying in Baltimore county. 4 w

AQUILA HALL.

June 1, 1798.

Edward J. Pryse,

Saddler and Harness-maker,

Church-street.

AFTER returning his sincere thanks for the generous patronage of his friends, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and that he is now supplied with the best materials for that purpose. He hath now in employ some of the best workmen on the continent, and promises that all those who honour him with their commands, may rely on having their work executed in the best and neatest manner. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

N. B. Two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Annapolis, May 10, 1798.

In CHANCERY, May 26, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of STEPHEN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Stephen Watkins is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Stephen Watkins, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Stephen Watkins, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the sixteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at eleven o'clock, on the second day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Stephen Watkins's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of RACHEL WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to w 3

THOMAS LUSBY, Administrator.

Annapolis, May 30, 1798.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

John Randall,

Has for SALE, a quantity of very fine

Rhode-Island Potatoes,

Proper for seed, or table use; Also a few hogsheads

Port-au-Prince Molasses.

Annapolis, May 1, 1798.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking on oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner hereinafter directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cæcil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form a government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniencies, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonists, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1797.

To be RENTED,
And possession given immediately,

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798. tf

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small-pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood. GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of *water-works*; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grass. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's-town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing five hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Chesnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty-acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Ross's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Deal, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorised to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.